



THE TOKEN HUNTER

A Publication of the

National Utah Token Society

Volume 8, No. 3
March, 1989



Dedicated to Collecting, Recording, and Preserving Medals and Tokens

Officers

Pres.	Harry Campbell	364-7122
V.P.	Byron Elfors	1-884-6145
Treas.	Deb Sornsen	572-1795
Sec.	Bill Turpela	1-884-5595
Wagon-	Greg Manos	537-1717 ext. 293
masters	Eric Jameson	582-6461
	Don Sornsen	572-1795
Editor	Norm Johnson	561-5300

Next Meeting

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

There will not be a raffle at the March meeting. It will be a great meeting, however, so come and enjoy the fun.

Next Meeting

This month's meeting will be held March 23 at the Utah State Historical Society's Library at 7:15 p.m. The library is located at 300 So. Rio Grande Street. See the President's message for mor details.

Token Hunter Notes

By the time you receive this, Spring will have sprung (by the calendar, anyway). I'm ready. Spring will mean more token finding and more news to report. Please let the editor know when you find something new. Send material for publication 10 days prior to the date of the club meeting (the fourth Thursday of the month) to the editor or to Bob Campbell's coin shop.

Please be advised that this is the last newsletter you will receive if you haven't paid your 1989 dues. We have to enforce this policy to be fair to everyone. If you haven't paid - send your dues in right away.

There was not enough room for Davich paper notes in this issue, but they'll probably return again next month. We have continued the Brunswick series, as well as other good stuff. The PLM letter is particularly interesting. I am still waiting for a club member to write the first good feature article of the year.

more information



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear NUTS:

If you missed the February meeting, you missed DEMOCRACY in action! All kinds of topics and speakers brought forth their views on various subjects concerning the BLM land grab through to membership in the American Numismatic Association. Participation appeared to be the watchword which reminded this president of the early days of the Club. Judging from the amount of talking going on during the break, much more was discussed and the buzzing was like the proverbial beehive.

The time slipped away from our period allotted to our guest speaker, GARY WEIKS, who did his usual magnificent job of explaining his research into his latest book, 'Cashing In On Tokens'....a work that is worthy of all of our libraries. We are lucky to have such a person in our midst, and our thanks go out to him for his great efforts.

In the future, we will hear more from a newly elected committee on the BLM saga and a report from them is due out in the future. Membership in the ANA was explained by GEORGE WILSON, and it is recommended that those desiring more information regarding its activities to contact George at the Meeting. We even were given information regarding a new 'PROSPECTOR'S CLUB' which we hope to hear more about, possibly in the next newsletter.

Our March 23rd meeting will be held at 7:15 p.m. SHARP! at 300 Rio Grande Avenue, Salt Lake City (3rd South and 5th West), near Pioneer Park. It will be in the home of the Utah State Historical Society Library (Rio Grande Depot) and will be conducted by Dr. Jay M. Hammond, director of the library services, and vice president of the Historical Society. Dr. Hammond has been a long time friend of this president, and a long time supporter of tokens and their historical research. He will inform us as to the contents of the library and how to go about looking for information concerning them and Utah ghost towns, etc.

It is urged that no member be LATE. If you are, you will not get into the building. Due to security of the contents of the building, we must ALL ENTER AS ONE GROUP, remaining together throughout the tour. BE SURE TO BE ON TIME. I look forward to a BIG turnout for this meeting!

Harry

NUTS CLUB TRIPS

Fellow N.U.T.S:

Get out your calandars and your marking pens, because we have got some GREAT token hunting trips planned for this summer! Besides the regular monthly trips, many of us will be going out every week-end. If you want to know who is going where each week, or if you have a special trip and you would like others to join you, just call Bill Turpela at (801) 884-5595 or Rob at "All About Coins." COME JOIN THE FUN!

FISH SPRINGS	April 28th - 30th
* FRISCO	May 27th - 29th
EUREKA	June 10th - 11th
MORHLAND & HIAWATHA	July 22nd - 24th
ALTA SKI RESORT	August 5th
SNOW BASIN	August 12th
GOLDFIELD, NEVADA	September 2nd - 4th
GISEBOURNE & JACOB CITY	October 7th - 8th

LOOKING FORWARD TO FUN REWARDING SUMMER,

Sincerely,

Don Schenson
(Wagon Master)

*Members of the Intermountain Treasure Hunters' Association will also attend this dig.

Dear NUTS,

March 1989

RIVERTON, UTAH

I have received some interesting information concerning tokens that were issued in the city of Riverton, Utah.

Riverton is a sleepy southwest Salt Lake County town, about 20 miles south of Salt Lake City. Riverton's population has grown from 400 homes in 1970 to over 2,700 homes today.

Early settlers made their homes close to the Jordan River and called their home River Town. Later the word was shortened and the name Riverton was accepted. Riverton Precinct was established December 23, 1879.

Campbell's Tokens of Utah, by Harry Campbell, lists two different tokens issued from the Riverton Canning Co. (p.443)

Wesley E. Lloyd, a life-time resident of Riverton, worked at the Riverton Canning Co. He was responsible for the issuance of these tokens as a young man. Mr. Lloyd said that tokens were issued when women completed peeling a bushel of tomatoes. He handed the tokens out, which were later redeemed. Mr. Lloyd does not have a single token today.

The Token Rarity and Popular Pricing Guide for Utah Towns, by Norm Johnson and Bob Campbell, (available through NUTS at a member discount price) lists Riverton tokens as "Extremely Rare." Three token types are known to exist.

The Riverton Historical Society is currently gathering information concerning the town's past to be published in a Society sponsored book. Any information concerning Riverton, especially tokens and script, would be most helpful in this work.

Any NUTS members who would allow photographs to be taken of existing Riverton tokens, to be published in the book, would be most appreciated. Also, anyone interested in selling Riverton tokens is encouraged to get in touch with me. We are buying anything "Riverton."

Thank You

Langford R LLOYD
13140 South Temple Drive (1245 W.)
Riverton, Utah 84065-6121

801-254-3367



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SALT LAKE DISTRICT OFFICE
2370 South 2300 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84119

8100
(U-026)

Mr. Robert Murphy
1334 Edison St., Apt. 6
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115

18 JAN 1989

Dear Mr. Murphy:

We have received your letter expressing your concerns about coin collecting restrictions on Public Lands. Your letter is apparently in response to a letter we recently sent Mr. Tladas. Two issues need clarification: first, collecting prohibitions are not BLM policy, they are law, and second, they are not recent. The first Federal act protecting cultural resources was passed in 1906. For your information, I am enclosing a portion of our recent Management Plan for the Central Pacific Railroad Grade listing the various authorities we are required by law to uphold in managing cultural properties.

While the activities of some coin collectors may have minimal land disturbing impacts, that is not really the concern. Artifacts, including coins, removed from their context destroy archaeologically recoverable information. And, like all resources located on Public Lands, coins, artifacts and other historical and archaeological resources belong to the Public, not to an individual collector. Since cultural resources are not renewable or replaceable, and since every year new methods become available that allow the recovery of more information from these remains, Federal agencies are mandated to manage these resources in a spirit of conservation. We are protecting cultural resources for the benefit of all Americans, and for future generations. That is why we, and professional archaeologists and historians, rarely and judiciously excavate sites. However, that does not mean that items and information are "lost forever"; they are "in the bank" for future improved scientific methods of data recovery.

Regarding your statement that not being able to collect coins would restrict a weekend hobby of some people, we can only suggest that they turn their interest in historic artifacts into a legal and ethical hobby. There are many ways for individuals to educate themselves to appreciate historic resources without collecting them. As I suggested to Mr. Tladas, the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society is very involved with understanding and protecting Utah's prehistoric and historic heritage. I am also enclosing their brochure.

I hope this letter addresses your concerns. Please call me at 524-5348 if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

Leon E. Berggren

Leon E. Berggren
Bear River Resource Area Manager

Enclosures (2)
1-CPRG Plan Appendix 3
2-Brochures



have been issued before the merger with Collender because family records show that great grandfather Umland moved to Carmine, Texas, in 1882 to go into the general mercantile business with his son-in-law, W.H. Hoppe. On the other hand, the Brunswick & Balke token shown in the same article as having been issued by The Mint (saloon) of Fort Worth, Texas, has now been returned to the unidentified file, because further research disclosed that The Mint did not make its appearance in Fort Worth until 1908.

Further verification of the reliability of the dates given in this section will come, through objective and thorough research on these Brunswick tokens on which the location data is shown or is otherwise ascertained. As collectors attribute additional Brunswick tokens through the study of state and city directories, Dunn and Bradstreet, family records and other sources available to them, we should be able to begin pinpointing issuance dates with greater certainty.

Physical Characteristics of the Brunswick Tokens

Many of the Brunswick tokens that have come down to us are sufficiently worn to show that they have served well their purpose as a medium of exchange during times when the small change in circulation was a great deal scarcer than it is today. Some of these are "dug" tokens, or tokens that have been otherwise exposed to the elements long enough to bring about deterioration of the metal, but these are still prized if they are decipherable. Occasionally, one turns up that has lain long forgotten in an old cash register or bureau drawer — just as sharp and beautiful as it was the day it first was sprung from the press.

Like other Brunswick products, the tokens supplied by the company to its customers were of first quality. The die work was good, and the tokens always were struck on planchets large enough and heavy enough to give them a feeling of substance and a ring of authenticity.

We have no evidence that Brunswick was ever in the token striking business, although this is a possibility.



The tokens we have designated in this document as Type B-3 perhaps offer the strongest indication that Brunswick may have made tokens, as the reverse logo is very similar to those used by August Kern. A.E. Schmidt, Blanke & Hauk and other early token makers. Moreover, the Brunswick/ (STAR)/ & Co. reverse of the B-3 token (as shown here by the Lee's Saloon token, which has been attributed to an early Fayetteville, Texas, public house) would seem to have very little advertising value for any business other than that of token maker.

On the other hand, there is quite a bit of available information to show that the company contracted with other firms to produce the tokens that it sold to its customers. In the letter to Dick Magnuson, cited above, the writer states: "It is my understanding that Brunswick did not manufacture the checks, but purchased them from a coin manufacturer." Also, the March, 1914, price list carries a footnote saying that the checks were to be shipped "F.O.B. Chicago, Muskegon, or Dubuque, and freight must be added to point of destination," thus indicating that tokens were being struck for Brunswick in at least these three locations at that particular time. Actually, we feel that the great number of varieties found within each major type of the "Brunswick" tokens is indicative of the fact that Brunswick dealt with many different token manufacturers over the years, and that many of these firms had die sinkers who added their own individual — and sometimes artistic — touches to the dies. We do not know at this time very many of the firms that made tokens for the Brunswicks, but we do have a couple of tokens carrying the names of prominent token manufacturers — one was made by Murdock of Cincinnati, the other by Moise of San Francisco. Hanson, Boche and Childs of Chicago; Meyer and Illig, St. Louis; and Klinker of San Francisco are others known to have made tokens for Brunswick.

Henry Ford is reported to have said about his famous T-model that the customer could have any color he wanted "so long as it is black". Brunswick could have said about the same thing about its tokens — that the customer could have any kind that he wanted so long as they were brass, round, and 24 or 25 millimeters. And these specifications would have described the physical appearance of the greater part of all of the Brunswick tokens, even though they are known in quite a variety of shapes, sizes and metals.

In addition to the numerous round tokens, there are quite a few octagonal ones as well as a handful of other shapes — square ones and scalloped ones with four lobes and eight lobes. As we might expect, Brunswick apparently didn't go in for the fancy or unusual shapes — the ovals, the hearts, the acorns, the square ones with concave corners, or even the more common hexagon. The company did, however, have special names for the four-lobed token (clover leaf) and the eight-lobed one (rose leaf). In our listing we have not distinguished between the four and eight-lobed tokens, but have simply designated both types as "Sc".

Sizes generally run in the 24, 24.5, and 25 millimeter range, although a few are listed at 23 and 26 millimeters, and a very few are shown at 22 and 27 millimeters. The



smallest size shown is 19 millimeters and the largest is 30. Surprisingly, the 21 millimeter tokens and the 28 and 29 millimeter ones are not as rare as some of the other sizes. Most of the larger tokens are scalloped, and scalloped tokens appear to run a little larger than some of the other shapes. It is interesting to note that nearly all of the 21 millimeter tokens seem to fall in Type BBC-5a, while most of the 29 millimeter ones are Type BBC-8. Could it be that most of the tokens in the smaller and larger sizes were each made by a single token maker?

One other thought provoking item on token sizes comes from the 1928 Brunswick catalog, where the round tokens are advertised as the "exact size of a nickel", "dime", "quarter", etc. One wonders how popular these tokens were with the vending machine operators of that day and time. Also, one wonders just how many of these tokens were sold in view of the fact that token sets found today with the 10¢ piece smaller than the 5¢'er are scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth.

Most metals commonly used in the manufacture of trade tokens were used in the Brunswick tokens, including aluminum, brass, bronze, cupronickel, nickel, and German silver. For ease of reference, we have used the generic term "white metal" in this document to describe all types of silvery metallic substances other than aluminum. Also, we have not attempted to distinguish brass and the various bronzes (dark, light, yellow, etc.), but have used the letter "B" to mean either brass or bronze. One important point to be considered by the token researcher trying to establish dates of issuance of his tokens is the fact that aluminum did not come into widespread use in token manufacturing until after this "new" metal had been popularized by its use in many medals and other objects of exnumia during the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1892-3. Even then, it was somewhat more expensive than the other token metals and remained so until at least 1914, when the Brunswick catalog quoted aluminum tokens from 10 to 25% higher than brass. This picture had changed by 1928, however, when only the prices on aluminum tokens were quoted, along with a notation "Brass check prices quoted upon request".

The Obverse Legends

While, we have established the likelihood that Brunswick sold tokens without the company's advertising card on the reverse (the 1914 price list says, "We can furnish any special style check wanted. Send rough diagram and we will quote prices"), we have no way of identifying any such tokens and hence are not concerned with them here. This means that on all the "Brunswick" tokens, as we know them, only the obverse was available to the purchaser to inscribe whatever information he wanted to convey to his customers.

This limitation on space resulted not only in the omission of the location data — better than 90% of these tokens are mavericks — but also restricted other identification information to the barest essentials. For example, the kind of business conducted by the issuer was seldom designated except for saloons, whose proprietors seemed to have a great deal of faith in the pulling power of an unique or unusual name.



Moreover, since the tokens were more attractive when there was some open space left, firm identification was often limited to the proprietor's name, and in many cases just to his first or last name, or his initials. This probably worked just as well as more definitive information would have, since trade involving the use of tokens usually was largely confined to local customers who had no difficulty remembering the source of the token. It does, however, make the attribution of these tokens immeasurably more difficult and, of course, more exciting.



Naturally, we would expect saloons and billiard parlors to be the most prolific users of the Brunswick tokens. These were two of the principal product lines during many of the years the company was providing trade tokens, and the establishments purchasing these products were prime token prospects for the Brunswick salesman. The limited information available on the obverse, plus that acquired from known attributions, upholds this expectation. Saloons were by far the leading users, but there also is evidence of fairly widespread use in the billiard parlors and pool halls. Interestingly, the 1928 catalog states: "No orders accepted for trade checks if the word "Pool" is to be imprinted on them." Evidently, the Brunswick hierarchy had at this time decided that "pool" was a degrading word, and that "pocket billiards" or just plain "billiards" was more genteel and, consequently, preferable.

Remember, too, that saloons were often closely associated with the billiard parlors, sometimes under the same roof and the same proprietorship. So it is likely that many of the saloon tokens — particularly those showing "Good For 5¢" or "Good For 5¢ in Trade" — were used interchangeably at the bar and the billiard table. The price of the game has now gone up, but back in the token days pocket billiards was 5¢ a game, with the loser paying 10¢ and the houseman giving the winner a 5¢ token to be used when he lost a game or felt the need for liquid refreshments. By the way, this same little game of chance is still standard operating procedure in the domino halls of the Southwest, and perhaps elsewhere.

Cigar stores also were known users of Brunswick tokens, as were bowling alleys, cafes, fraternal organizations and even one church. In addition, many tokens bear the names of hotels, public houses, clubs and so on. Chances are that these tokens were used primarily in the bars and billiard rooms of these establishments, but they probably were also accepted at the cigar counters, news stands, and elsewhere in these establishments where there was an exchange of goods or services for money. Further research, no doubt, will reveal additional kinds of businesses that used these tokens, even though the billiard table advertisement on the reverse may have borne little or no relationship to the business of the user.



Of interest to our vecturist friends is the fact that there were at least two transportation related Brunswick tokens. One was issued by Dorland's Busline of West Union, Iowa, and is catalogued by Atwood as Iowa 980 B. The other, issued by the Capital City Ferry Company, is listed in Atwood as unidentified token #91, but has since been identified as a Jefferson City, Missouri, token. It has not yet been established that it was used for transportation, however.

The denominations given on the obverses of the Brunswick tokens sometimes help in identifying the business of the users. A few of these tokens do not show any denominations, and hence are more in the nature of store cards than tokens. A run down of the denominations given in our listing shows that the very great majority of these tokens were 5¢, some simply "Good For 5¢", and others "Good For 5¢ in Trade", "... at the Bar", "... a 5¢ Cigar", "... a 5¢ Drink", while one was good for "V". The next largest denomination category is "... "One Drink", followed by the 10¢, 12½¢, and 2½¢ denominations in that order. The 25¢ denomination is the only other category of any size. Other listed denominations are 1¢, 3½¢, 7¢, one dance (shows much wear!), 1 bath (shows very little wear!), 1 beer, 1 bit, 1 billiard check, 1 cigar, 1 cigar or drink, 1 meal, and simply "in Trade". We have not found any sets, consisting of tokens



of several denominations from the same business firm, other than a few 5¢ and 10¢ combinations.

The obverses of the Brunswick tokens — and particularly the later ones — tended to become more or less standardized, with the firm's name appearing in a long oval. After striking the required number of tokens, the manufacturer could replace the plug, with one bearing the name of the next user firm, and thus use the same obverse dies to strike tokens for many customers. In addition, the denomination appearing in the rectangle could be replaced in the same manner. Note here the obverses of the next user firm, and thus use the same obverse dies to strike tokens for many customers. In addition, the denomination appearing in the rectangle could be replaced in the same manner. Note here the obverses of the tokens struck for H. Lalond and John R. Lawrence are exactly the same, even to the die breaks under the "5" and over the "in". Note also that the token maker struck these tokens for two different billiard table manufacturers: Brunswick & Company and The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.



Here are a couple of additional examples: one where the token maker used his obverse dies to strike tokens for customers of The Garden City Billiard Table Company



and The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company; the other where the same obverse dies are used to match up a J.M. Brunswick & Balke Company's token with a run of the mill denominational reverse.

The obverses of the Brunswick tokens truly offer a fertile field for further research and study by collectors of these and other tokens carrying the advertising card of billiard table manufacturers and other token suppliers. They hold many clues that could lead us to the manufacturers who made the tokens that Brunswick distributed to its customers, as well as help us tie down the dates of issuance of many of these tokens and aid us in the identification of the user firms.

The Reverse Legends

Although we have now learned a great deal about the obverse legends of the "Brunswick" tokens, we still must turn to the reverse legends for our cataloging information. At the time the 1974 TAMS Journal article was written, we recognized three major categories of the tokens, seven different types within these categories, and a few varieties of some of these types. Since that time, we have added two major categories and the number of types and varieties within types have proliferated to the point where it became necessary to devise a systematic method of numbering and presenting the reverse dies to provide an orderly means of identification and reference. This system is described in detail in the Reverse Die Listing section of this document.

Acknowledgements

Many wonderful people have helped with the preparation of this document during the many months of its development. While we shall not attempt to designate each one by name, we do want to express our sincere appreciation to each and every one of you. Your contributions, both great and small, have made this document possible.

The tokens shown herein were photographed by Krause Publications. All other illustrative materials were taken from early Brunswick publications, and are used here by courtesy of the Brunswick Corporation.

N. U. T. S. MEMBERSHIP FORM

☐ FAMILY MEMBERSHIP \$12.50

☐ SINGLE MEMBERSHIP \$7.50



Find the benefits of membership

NAME: _____

MAKE OUT
CHECKS TO
N. U. T. S.

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

PHONE: () _____

SPECIAL INTERESTS: _____

SEND TO: 1123 East 2100 So.
Salt Lake City. Ut. 84106

(or copy it)
Clip this, fill it out, and send it with your dues (and marked ballot) to 1123 Ea. 2100 So., SLC, Utah 84106. If you pay your 1989 dues on or before Dec. 29 and you will be assured 1988 amounts. Dues may go up in 1989.

CLASSIFIEDS



ALL ABOUT COINS

BUY
SELL
TRADE

Bob & Carol Campbell
1123 East 2100 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106
(801) 467-8636

"WHERE THE COLLECTOR IS KING"

MEMBER LM-ANA UNS NUTS. OCC. ITHA ATCO. TAMS SHCC

Buy, Sell, Trade Tokens - No
Reasonable Offer Refused



SEPTEMBER 2&3, 1989
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Show Information:

George Hasek
7411 Idleale Ln
Omaha, NE 68112
(402) 455-1905

Location:

Ramada Inn Airport
Abbott Drive & Locust
Omaha, NE 68110

Rooms:

1 (800) 272-6232
1 (402) 342-5100

BUY-SELL-TRADE TOKENS-MEDALS-MORE

Your ad could be here for just \$2.00 an issue

THE NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY

The National Utah Token Society is dedicated to collecting, recording, and preserving tokens and medals, particularly Utah tokens and medals. Club members have a variety of collecting interests. Also, many are metal-detecting treasure hunters. The club meets monthly at the Redwood Multi Purpose Center, usually on the fourth Thursday of the month. Club meetings include a raffle and prizes, an informative speaker, informal gab, and lots of fun. The club also organizes treasure hunting "digs" and publishes a monthly newsletter, the Token Hunter. Annual membership is \$7.50 for an individual, and \$12.50 for a family. If you would like to join, or would like more information, send your name and address (and a check for membership, if you like) to:

National Utah Token Society
1123 E. 2100 S.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

Use these flyers to recruit a couple of friends to become members of the club.

THE NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY

The National Utah Token Society is dedicated to collecting, recording, and preserving tokens and medals, particularly Utah tokens and medals. Club members have a variety of collecting interests. Also, many are metal-detecting treasure hunters. The club meets monthly at the Redwood Multi Purpose Center, usually on the fourth Thursday of the month. Club meetings include a raffle and prizes, an informative speaker, informal gab, and lots of fun. The club also organizes treasure hunting "digs" and publishes a monthly newsletter, the Token Hunter. Annual membership is \$7.50 for an individual, and \$12.50 for a family. If you would like to join, or would like more information, send your name and address (and a check for membership, if you like) to:

National Utah Token Society
1123 E. 2100 S.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106